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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

11-15-1964

Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVI, No. 22

Jersey City, N. J., November 15, 1964

Price 10 Cents

WE
WIN
WITH
JOHNSON
HUMPHREY

NEW YORK'S Johnson-Humphrey-Kennedy Rally of 250,000 on October 29, 1964 in heart of garment center. Photo by Frank Riso, courtesy New York Journal-American.

Massive vote Landslide Mandate For Johnson-Humphrey Program

A massive landslide of votes, unprecedented in this century, gave President Lyndon B. Johnson and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey the mandate they asked from trade unionists and other citizens of the nation in the November 3 election.

Defeat, as extensive and terrible as predicted by the public opinion polls, was inflicted on the Eisenhower-Miller Republican ticket.

With the count nearly complete, President Johnson's popular vote of 41.1 million far exceeded the previous record of 33.5 million chalked up by Eisenhower against Stevenson in 1952. His plurality of 15.6 million even dwarfed Franklin D. Roosevelt's 11 million over Landon in 1936, and his 61.3 per centage of the popular vote also broke FDR's record of 49.3 percent.

When the smoke of the balloting had settled, Goldwater

and Miller found themselves with only the 4 Southern states that broke from the Democrats in the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt (Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana) plus Georgia and the GOP candidate's home state of Arizona. The result was the second electoral total of 486 to 52—surpassed only by FDR's 523-8 landslide in 1936.

Johnson Tide

The Johnson tide helped sweep many Democrats to victory on the Congressional front. The Democratic trend also was registered on many state legislatures. They ousted Republicans from control of both houses in 6

(Continued on Page 3)

POLL RESULTS BUOY MEDICARE BACKERS

Supporters of Medicare for the aged through social security got a big lift out of the election results.

They estimated that they picked up about 30 pro-Medicare votes in the House, saw a big psychological boost in the defeat of 3 violent opponents of Medicare in the House Ways and Means Committee, and rejoiced in late reports that Senator Stephen Young of Ohio has won re-election in Ohio after a campaign in which he made support of Medicare a major issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Stein:

Thank you very much for your favorable coverage in Justice.

This further graphic evidence of the fine support you are giving is very welcome. I'm glad that you approve of what we've been doing.

Sincerely,



Mr. Leon Stein
Editor
Justice
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Democratic Capito Gains To Aid Liberal Legislation

President Johnson's dream of a "Great Society" got off to a flying start in the November 3 balloting, which produced a new 67th Congress calculated to be the most liberal as well as the most heavily Democratic since the heyday of the New Deal.

Though a few scattered seats are still in doubt, the Democrats apparently picked up at least 40 seats and have rung up a net gain of 38 for a total of 295 (against 144 Republicans). Several of the Democratic "losses" were more apparent than real: Republicans captured 5 of the 8 Alabama seats, plus one each in Mississippi and Georgia. But since they replaced (with the exception of Kenneth Roberts in Alabama) Dixiecrats

all that really changed was the party label.

Texas Turnabout

On the other hand, 2 ultra-reactionary GOP congressmen from Texas—Bruce Alger and Ed Parnum—were knocked out by Democrats.

In the Senate, the Democrats added 2 to their already overwhelming majority, bringing the total to 68.

For organized labor, the Con-

gressional victories opened the way for such priority legislation as Medicare for the aged through social security; broadening of the wage and hour act; repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which makes anti-union shop "right-to-work" laws possible; federal aid to education; help for the depressed areas of Appalachia and peacetime attacks on the unemployment problem, and tax reform.

The conservative coalition in Congress may not yet be dead, but it has been bruised and de-

mated far beyond pre-election estimates. Here are some of the individual highlights of special interest to organized labor:

In the Senate
Robert Kennedy took New York by 552,000 votes, defeating veteran Republican Senator Kenneth Keating.

In Maryland, Democratic Joseph Tydings, son of a one-time Senator, Millard Tydings, defeated Rep-

resentative Glenn Beall. In Ohio, Democratic Senator Stephen M. Young had a last-minute lead over Republican Robert Taft Jr.

Down in Tennessee, Rep. Ross Bess, who was one of the few Southern House votes in favor of the Civil Rights Act, defeated Republican challenger by a comfortable 49,000 vote margin for Senator Estes Ralston's unexpected term.

(Continued on Page 5)

LANDSLIDE '64:

Labor's Great Role in the LBJ Avalanche

By VICTOR RIESEL
Journal-American Labor Columnist

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Insiders are predicting that election post-mortems will prove that labor's fantastic national political machinery delivered as many, or more, votes to President Johnson than the Democratic Party apparatus itself.

It took amazingly coordinated action, directed by some of the country's best organizational brains, and well over \$10 million, not to mention the heaviest concentration of men and technical equipment in political history.

It was one man, however, who really pulled it all together. Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, who, as recently as April 18, 1963, had to fight to get five minutes on the program of the massive celebration for the 50th Anniversary of the U.S. Dept. of Labor. That night, for example, the official timepieces distributed at the big barge in New York instructed the toasts: "8:55: Read, if time permits, message from Vice-President Johnson."

"9 p.m.:—Entertainment (Carol Lawrence)."

to his home, table and conference room received personal letters of thanks. Last May some 120 labor editors were asked in, each received two and three notes. If there was no time, his aide, Jack Valente, would write and soon the President's letter followed.

He got to know their names and their headhunts and would inquire of their troubles. The President, and that part of his staff headed by press secretary George Reedy, watched the labor press. Hundreds of letters went out from the President thanking the editors for their editorial comment. To many of them he wrote, "We are allies my friend."

As each labor paper and union endorsed him, the union president—he was national or local—received a note of appreciation.

CLOSE TO DUBNYNKA
One of those whom he has been particularly devoted to

The ladies garment worker's president—David Dubnyne. There is a personal bond between the lady school teacher and the pepper, banana ex-garment ruler. It was Dubnyne—along with his colleague Alex Ross, the hatiers' last-day Jim Parley—who gave the Vice President Lyndon Johnson the Liberal Party platform on Oct. 15, 1962, at a moment when Mr. Johnson could have walked through New York's Times Square at theater hour and not attracted a corporal's guard.

It was the same strong vote-getting group which ran the most massive political rally of the national campaign in New York's grand arena, Thursday, Oct. 23.

OTHER LEADERS HELPED
But there were many other labor leaders, responsible for

the mass movement of campaign workers into more than 140,000 precincts of the land. There was Roy Bruher, working quietly in the national headquarters, directing an intricate national machine which will not be dismantled. It was this AFL-CIO central office which co-ordinated with the White House, the big labor conventions which heard Mr. Johnson in person, over closed telephone wires or on closed television circuit.

MEANY JOINED IN DRIVE

There was the self-effacing national AFL-CIO president, George Meany who made certain that a national AFL-CIO vice president spoke for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket at every State-wide labor convention — a most unusual move.

It was George Meany who dispatched 1,200 telegrams to all national unions, State and local labor bodies during the last two days of the campaign saying to their leaders "...I urge you to devote all the available energy of your organization to the AFL-CIO's set-out-the-vote drive on Election Day."

There were men such as Paul Hall, president of the Sea Farers International Union, who saw it in that 140 load-breaking trucks rolled through the big ports of the land carrying all letters, not just union members, to "the ticket."

Multiply these men by a thousand and more and you surely begin to get a picture of what went into labor's drive for Lyndon B. Johnson.

New York
Journal-American

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1964

OFFICIAL CALL TO ILGWU 32ND CONVENTION

Affiliated locals, joint boards and district councils of the ILGWU are receiving the official call to elect delegates to the union's 32nd convention, which will open in Miami Beach, Florida on May 12, 1965.

The 32nd convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will open at the Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, on Wednesday, May 12, 1965.

We shall be meeting after a 3-year term during which, as citizens and as garment workers, we have experienced profound changes in our country and our industry.

The women's garment industry, always a sensitive barometer of national confidence, has continued to prosper in the period since our convention in 1962. Major changes in corporate patterns, in an industry hitherto the finest example of classic free enterprise competition, has led to an increase in the number of publicly-financed firms. The consequence has been new problems in the protection of standards, in grievance procedures in union-management relations involving multi-plant and multi-product firms.

In this 3-year period, the nation passed through the shattering experience of a Presidential assassination. Our hearts still ache with the memory of a youthful leader who addressed our 1959 convention and, immediately preceding our last convention, graced the dedication of our ILGWU Houses. But our spirits have been lifted by the strong, steady, humanitarian leadership of Lyndon B. Johnson, in whose behalf our members made a record effort during the recent election.

Since last we met in convention, the world has continued to grow smaller and more interdependent as nuclear knowledge has spread and

travel has been speeded. Our country remains the chief stabilizer for peace in the world even as domestic issues affect our image before the world, as example for some and enemy for others.

Every garment worker lives in these 3 worlds—the world of the garment industry which affects his immediate welfare, his country which is the framework of his security and the advancement of his family, and the international world in which ultimate decisions affecting peace and survival are made.

At our convention we shall evaluate developments in these 3 spheres and set the policies that will guide our conduct in the coming term.

You are therefore, called upon to nominate and to elect delegates to the 32nd convention. You will be notified at the end of this month of the precise number of delegates and alternates to which your organization is entitled, and, at the same time, the official returns for the election of delegates and alternates will be sent to you.

In accordance with the provisions of our constitution, the election of delegates is to take place simultaneously with the election of local officers, business agents and executive board members. These elections are to be held during the period between February 1 and April 1, 1965. You are hereby notified to call meetings as soon as possible for the purpose of holding nominations and of making the necessary arrangements for the election of delegates and officers.

These elections and the election campaigning must be conducted in accordance with the prescribed rules of our constitution.

The official return must reach the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer of the ILGWU not later than April 5, 1965.

N.Y. Blouse Asks Raises, 2nd Wk. Vacation

Token of Esteem



Former Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, flanked by Pres. Dubinsky and Mrs. Kreindler (Hannah Haskel), admires silver tea set presented by the International Textile and Garment Workers Federation for his many years of dedicated service. Standing are General Secretary-Treasurer Shuberg and Vice Pres. Zimmerman.

Negotiations for a new union contract covering approximately 5,000 members of Local 23-25 in the New York blouse industry got under way Wednesday, October 21, with the presentation of the union's demands at a conference at the New York Hotel.

Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23-25, headed the union's negotiating committee.

Union demands include a 10 percent wage increase, higher minimums ranging upward from \$1.50 an hour for the least skilled workers, a second week of vacation pay and an improved holiday clause. The union also proposed that time clocks be required in all shops as a means of guaranteeing accurate records of hours and earnings.

The present blouse industry agreement expires December 31. It is expected that the contract now being negotiated will set the pattern for approximately 7,000 additional blouse workers in the area around New York City whose contracts will have to be renegotiated.

In his presentation to the employer representatives, Appleton emphasized that the industry is in "urgent need of modernization if profits and earnings are to be substantially increased. We want you to prosper," he told the employers, "so that our members will prosper."

He asked for a 3-year agreement instead of the customary 3-year pact because "conditions in the industry are now changing very rapidly, and it would be unwise to tie

Blouse Pact Conferees



Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23-25, presents union demands at opening of negotiations for new collective agreement in New York blouse industry. He is flanked by Mos Falkman, Local 10 manager, and attorney Vincent Aronson.

ourselves to a 3-year agreement based on present conditions."

The union's demands were approved unanimously by a meeting of its executive board on October 13, and a meeting of blouse members on October 20. Appleton was joined in negotia-

tions by Jay Masur, assistant-manager of Local 23-25; Jerry Grossman, supervisor of the local's blouse department; Carrie Franco and Rose Remus, co-chairmen of the local; and a sub-committee of the local's executive board and business agents assigned to blouse shops.

GEB Meeting Okays Call for Convention; Tribute to Kreindler

The ILGWU General Executive Board, in a single session at New York's Astor Hotel on November 2, approved the official call for the 32nd ILGWU convention and heard reports by Pres. David Dubinsky indicating victory for Lyndon B.

Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey. He also told the board members of his coming trip to Japan, for which he left on November 5.

The session was also marked by the presentation of a silver tea set serving set to former Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler. He, and Mrs. Kreindler (Hannah Haskel), received the gift from Vice Pres. Charles E. Zimmerman, making the presentation on behalf of the International Textile and Garment Workers Federation (one of the trade secretariats affiliated

with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions).

For years, until his retirement in 1963, Kreindler served actively with the ILGWU and was a member of its executive committee. The tea set was presented in appreciation of his many years of service in behalf of the world's garment workers. When Vice Presidents Zimmerman and Hirsch Mendelsohn recently attended the ITGWU congress in

(Continued on Page 11)

1,600 OBTAIN GAINS IN S.C. WENTWORTH, COTTON CITY

Workers of 2 major garment producers in the South are engaged in a series of shop meetings at which they are ratifying terms of their renewed union contracts. Affected are some 1,600 workers in the shops of the Wentworth Manufacturing Co. and the Cotton City Garment Co. The previous pacts expired September 12.

In both cases the renewal terms were negotiated in the office of Pres. David Dubinsky just prior to his departure for Japan. E. F. Kehrer and Mary Cameron participated in those conferences, which came after protracted negotiations.

In general, the agreements provide for a 35-hour work week, upward wage adjustments and minimums by craft in addition to other gains.

The plants covered are: for

Cotton City, those in Hartsville, Winnsboro and Bishopville, South Carolina; for Wentworth Manufacturing Co., shops located in Lake City and Florence, in the same state.

800 at Huntington, Kramer In Upper South Pact Raises

Approximately 800 garment workers in West Virginia and Maryland will receive wage increases and other benefits as a result of recently reached contract renewals with the Huntington Manufacturing Co. of Huntington, West Virginia and

the Kramer Company of Baltimore, reports Vice Pres. Anjala Bambaue, Upper South Department manager.

The 3-year contract with Huntington, which became effective on October 1, raises the guaranteed minimum hourly rate to \$11.50. Effective March 1, 1965, this minimum will increase to \$12.00. Also raised is the piece rate yield which goes to \$17.55 effective October 1 with additional increases to \$18.11 on July 1, 1965 and \$18.53 on March 1, 1966.

Cutters will receive a general increase in steps to \$2.00 an hour. Spreaders' minimums will increase in steps to \$2.11. Shippers will receive an increase in steps to \$2.14. Other time workers will also receive increases by respective craft.

The contract also provides for an increase in employer contributions to the health and welfare fund, which according to Vice Pres. Bambaue, "will make the fund more stable and may allow

for increased service to workers at the shop."

Vice Pres. Bambaue, Assistant Manager Joseph Shane and West Virginia State Director Dominic Garafalo headed up the successful negotiations which led to the Huntington contract.

The 3-year contract with the Kramer Company of Baltimore was achieved after 2 days of negotiations, in which the union was represented by Vice Pres. Bambaue and Assistant Manager Shane.

Under the terms of the pact, the minimums for operators will be increased to \$1.50 per hour effective December 1, with a subsequent increase to \$1.60 on December 1, 1965. Piece workers will receive an increase of 10 points; time workers will get an 8 percent increase.

The new pact also calls for a 3-week paid vacation and 7 paid holidays, which include New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

'38' NETS PACT RAISES AT LORD AND TAYLOR, ABERCROMBIE - FITCH

Pay boosts highlight gains for ladies' tailors employed at Lord and Taylor, and Abercrombie and Fitch, in New York City as a result of recent 3-year renewals with Local 38, reports Manager Louis Quintillano.

The pact at Lord and Taylor provides for a total increase of \$11 a week, with a pay hike of \$5 now, \$4 next year, and \$2 in the third year.

Union negotiators, besides Quintillano, included Ann Caglieri, Charles Belski, Yola Siller, Arnold Bassi and Beatrice Normandin.

At Abercrombie and Fitch, the 3-year renewal calls for a wage hike totaling \$10 a week, with an increase of \$5 now and another \$5 next year. Also, effective January 1, 1965, workers will receive an additional paid holiday on their respective birthdays.

The renewals provide that each firm will pay \$1,000 death-in-funeral policy for covered workers.

Label Lass



Radiant brown-eyed Patricia Mae Gustaf of Midwest Local 379 is crowned Miss Union Label Queen for La Crosse Wisconsin at recent gale celebration sponsored by that city's AFL-CIO council.

Push Talks for New Bobbie Brooks Pact

Before leaving for his trip to attend a labor convention in Tokyo and to survey the garment industry in Hong Kong, Bob David Dubinsky conferred with the president of the huge Bobbie Brooks firm in an effort to reach an agreement renewal. Negotiations in advance of the expiration of the contract have been under way for some time, with proposals and counter proposals by the union and the firm being weighed.

Bobbie Brooks is one of the 3 giants of the garment industry. While the parleys with the company are to continue, a conference of representatives from all of its shops will be held in New York after Pres. Dubinsky returns. In view of the fact that no substantial progress had been made by Pres. Dubinsky's departure, the representatives will seek ways of maintaining peace with the firm while preparing for any necessary steps, including strike.

The firm has given clear indication that it is anxious to renew its agreement by December 1, because of the approach of a new season. The union position at the conferences that have been held is that every effort will be made to do this, but that the

Seattle Coat Triumph Nets \$1,200 in Backpay

In a recent legal action, Federal Judge John C. Bowen ruled in favor of the ILGWU and found the Olympiad Sportswear Co. of Seattle, Washington, guilty of failing to pay proper minimum wages to workers as prescribed in its agreement with Seattle Local 184.

As a result, the local was successful in collecting approximately \$1,200 in back pay for 18 workers, reports Manager Elaine Pratt.

WIN IN PUERTO RICO AS WORKERS SIGN UP AT RONI BRA CONCERN

Union organizers in Puerto Rico registered another triumph recently when some 50 workers at the Roni Bra Company, located in the Tres Monjitas Industrial Development in Hato Rey, signed cards authorizing Local 690 to act as their bargaining agent.

The workers' endorsement of the union followed on the heels of an organizing meeting which was addressed by Vice Pres. Alberto Schoen, Regional Director Jerry Schoen, organizers Felicia Cruz and Guadalupe Pena, and Buenos Aires Union Council.

As mandated by the workers at the meeting, Schoen has begun negotiating with the firm for a contract. Union demands in the talks center on pay hikes, more paid holidays, and health and welfare benefits.

New Cloak Health Benefits in Effect

Increased and improvements in various health benefits for New York cloakmakers, approved both by the ILGWU General Executive Board and by the board of trustees of the cloak industry health and welfare fund, went into effect October 15 for cases beginning after that date.

In a communication to cloak union officers, Vice Pres. Menckelmond, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, emphasized that none of the new benefits are assignable.

In his letter, Menckelmond detailed the new benefits:

1. **Post-Hospital Medical Care Benefit:** Upon presentation of a certified statement of the worker's stay in a recognized hospital, the fund will pay a post-hospital benefit computed on the basis of \$10 for each day of hospitalization up to a maximum of 60 days.

This is in addition to the present hospital benefit.

2. **Benefit for Miscellaneous Services:** In connection with hospitalization: Simultaneously with the above benefit, a worker who will present a certified statement as to his stay in a recognized hospital for a period exceeding 7 days, will be entitled to an additional lump sum payment of \$10.

3. **Anesthesia:** Upon presentation of a proper bill for the administration of anesthesia in a recognized hospital, the worker will be entitled to a benefit of up to \$25.

4. **Ambulance:** A worker will be entitled to a benefit of up to \$20 upon presentation of a bill from a recognized ambulance service for ambulance to a medical institution.

5. **Convenience Care:** A worker using the facilities of a recognized convalescent home for care and treatment after a hospital stay will be entitled to a benefit of \$5 per day up to 14 days.

6. **Prosthesis:** The fund will pay a benefit to cover the cost of any prosthetic appliance (exclusive of dentures). The intention here is to pay a benefit only in cases not covered by insurance or life suit. A proper legal form is being prepared.

7. **Surgery Benefits:** Benefits for surgery are increased from a maximum of \$100 to a maximum of \$250 per operation. The proper schedule has been prepared in consultation with Dr. Meyer Rosenblum, director of the Union Health Center.

8. **Eye Conservation Benefit:** This benefit is increased from a maximum of \$5 to a maximum of \$7.50 every 3 years.

Menckelmond also indicated that this benefit will be available containing the revised schedule of health benefits as well as the rules and regulations brought up to date.

550 Win Raises in M'West Thru Gen. John hye Linkings

Wage boosts and higher minimums highlight gains for some 550 workers in the Midwest area as a result of recent inkings of new 3-year agreements at 2 major garment firms, reports Vice Pres. Morris Blais, regional director.

The new contracts affect some 350 workers at Alton of Michigan, sportswear manufacturer of Manistee Michigan, and 200 workers at Johnsey Manufacturing Co., dress promoter of Alton, Illinois.

At Alton of Michigan, the pact provides that during its course time workers will receive wage increases ranging from 15 to 21 cents an hour. All piece workers will also get pay hikes, with single needle operators receiving an immediate 10 percent increase and an additional 10 percent boost starting March 1966.

Also provided are rises in minimums for all crafts, during the life of the agreement, plus a one-half percent increase in the employer's contribution to the un-

ion's retirement fund.

At Johnsey Manufacturing, wage increases went to cutters, and spreaders will get a 15-cent hourly hike, with all other time workers receiving a 10 cent hourly increase. In March, 1966, cutters, spreaders, and all other time workers will get an additional hike of 10 cents an hour. Piece workers will now receive a 10 percent increase in add-on pay, another 5 percent hike in March 1965, and a further 10 percent boost in March 1966. New craft minimums also were set.

The new contract also provides for an additional holiday with pay, making a total of 6, and also calls on the firm to follow the general pattern being set in

Midwest negotiations with respect to improvements in the vacations.

Directing the negotiations for the union in both pact settlements was Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz.

At Alton of Michigan, he was assisted by Michigan representative Leon Cornfield, and a negotiating committee consisting of officers and executive board members of Manistee Local 355.

At Johnsey Manufacturing, Schwartz was aided by Illinois representative Lou Montenegro, Zelma Zuma, business agent for Midwest District Council No. 2, and a committee made up of the entire executive board of Alton Local 314.

Before departing for Japan, Pres. David Dubinsky advised Blais to prepare shop strikes covering an additional 6,000 in the area, where renewals have not been reached in spite of prolonged negotiations.

JUSTICE

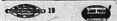
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Victory Hanger: 250,000 at Rally in Garment Center

Auguring the landslide victory that was to come a few days later, a cheering, surging mass of some 250,000 persons jammed New York's Seventh Avenue between 34th and 41st Streets on October 29 to hear Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

and Robert F. Kennedy, Democratic-Liberal candidates for Vice President and U.S. Senator from New York, respectively, call on the American people to give President Lyndon B. Johnson a clear and decisive mandate to implement the social programs needed to create the Great Society.

The mammoth garment center rally, called by the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, drew the largest turnout in the history of the traditional event. Pres. David Dubinsky described the rally as the greatest political gathering ever witnessed in the city—or the nation.

President Johnson, who was scheduled to address the rally, sent a telegram to Dubinsky expressing his regrets at not being able to attend and his warmest wishes for the success of his campaign.

Introduced for short remarks were New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther.

Within minutes after the noon hour, the crowd swelled into a solid mass as thousands of garment workers and others began streaming from their machines and offices to converge towards the rally platform set up at Seventh Avenue between 34th and 37th Streets.

Following the rally, the festive political gathering was continued at a luncheon sponsored by the Apparel Industries Committee to elect Johnson and Humphrey which drew some 1,200 persons to the Astor Hotel.

The event set a precedent in the city's history as the first time that all segments of the

garment industry—manufacturers, contractors, designers, retailers and the union-backed up a national ticket in a large, organized band.

Chairman of the committee was Abe Schrader, dress manufacturer.

At the conclusion of the day's gala events, Dubinsky sent the following telegram to President Johnson: "You were out on a whirlwind campaign tour!

"A quarter of a million New Yorkers, jamming the best of the garment center today, roared approval of the Johnson-Humphrey-Kennedy ticket and a letter from you was read out loud. Although your absence was deeply felt, we understood it. You sent us a telegram, to Dubinsky expressing his regrets at not being able to attend and his warmest wishes for the success of his campaign.

"I thought it absolutely the best job he has done, but minutes later, addressing women's garment industry employers at Astor Hotel luncheon, he exceeded even this with a brilliant lecture, most beneficent to the occasion, on the role of private enterprise in the achievement of social goals. This nation is indeed fortunate to have, in this critical time, a Johnson-Humphrey ticket, and up and down the land to meet the challenge of hate and disunity with a program of progress and understanding."

"We want you from our great rally our warmest greetings and our continued good campaigning and good health."

LBH-Humphrey Win: A Victory for People

AFIL-CIO Pres. George Meany and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky sent messages of congratulations to President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey hailing their landslide election victory.

In his post-election statement, Meany declared:

"Yesterday's election was truly political by and for the American people—a demonstration to the world that clear, common sense and faith in the future are inherent elements in our national character."

"We in the AFL-CIO are proud of our people's members played in this victory."

"Now, we look forward to working with them on the legislative front to achieve the high purposes they set forth during the campaign. These are the goals labor has long sought. The people have given their overwhelming mandate to the Great Society. That mandate can and must be fulfilled."

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, in his congratulatory telegram sent November 4 to President Johnson, said:

"On your own behalf and on behalf of the members of the ILGWU who so enthusiastically stood up for your appointment to the greatest victory of any President in our day

of the garment industry—manufacturers, contractors, designers, retailers and the union-backed up a national ticket in a large, organized band. Chairman of the committee was Abe Schrader, dress manufacturer. At the conclusion of the day's gala events, Dubinsky sent the following telegram to President Johnson: "You were out on a whirlwind campaign tour!

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"Now, we look forward to working with them on the legislative front to achieve the high purposes they set forth during the campaign. These are the goals labor has long sought. The people have given their overwhelming mandate to the Great Society. That mandate can and must be fulfilled."

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, in his congratulatory telegram sent November 4 to President Johnson, said:

"On your own behalf and on behalf of the members of the ILGWU who so enthusiastically stood up for your appointment to the greatest victory of any President in our day

CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

Other Democratic newcomers to the Senate are Rep. Joseph M. Manoy, who beat Republican incumbent Edwin L. McMahon, in New Mexico, and Fred Harris, who beat former football coach "Bud" Wilkinson in Oklahoma.

In the House

New York—A big 6-seat gain for the Democrats, giving them control of the House, 28 to 17. Among those who led the fight in New York were such conservative Republicans as Devin, Barry, Phipps, Winton, and Katherine St. George.

New Jersey—A switch of 4 seats, the Democrats, giving them a majority of the delegation, 11 to 4, for the first time in half a century.

Ohio—A 4-seat gain for the Democrats, to make it 10 Democrats, 14 Republicans. (Kentucky picked up one for new total of 4-1 Democrats.)

Pennsylvania—Two seats switched to the Democrats: 12 Democrats, 10 Republicans to 15 Democrats to 12 GOP.

Washington—Democrats picked up 4 seats, kept the one they had, making it 12-2.

Wisconsin—Three seats swung to the Democrats, one to the GOP; net gain of 3 seats makes it 6 Democrats, 4 GOP.

Iowa—A massive Democratic pickup of 5 seats; the previous 6 to 1 majority now becomes a 6 to 1 Democratic.

Indiana—A Democratic gain of 2 to make it 6 against 3 GOPers.

Illinois—Democratic gain of one seat to make it 13 to 11 in their favor.

In Connecticut, the GOP lost its lone seat, now all 9 Democrats. In California, the delegation remains 33 Democratic, 15 Republican.

In fact, most marginal Republican-held seats in the East, Midwest and West fell to the Democrats—and so did a number of traditionally long considered "safe" Republican.

In many states, garment workers conducted vigorous political campaigns in cooperation with the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee which helped to elect a large number of liberal candidates, in some instances, by using voters.

Typifying the value of their efforts were the following outcries in some election counties:—In Pennsylvania, union members in the state's Central District contributed to the election of Democrat N. Neilman Crayley who defeated incumbent Republican Congressman George A. Gooding, an arch-conservative.

In the Western District, garment workers aided in the triumph of Democrat Joseph P. Vigorelli over his opponent, Republican Congressman James D. Weaver.

In Philadelphia, some 15 Philadelphia Dress Joint Board members testified their activities in 3 congressional districts with successful results, returning incumbent Democratic Congressman Robert C. Dine, Jr., the only Negro Congressman from the state, James A. Byrne and Herman Toll.

Of primary satisfaction to Pennsylvania ILGWU was the voters' ousting of at least 11 Republican members of the state House of Representatives who had voted for Governor William Scranton's crippling unemployment insurance bill.

—In Ohio, ILGWU-supported Democrat, Robert Sweeney ousted incumbent Congressman Oliver Bolton and union-backed Democrat John Gilman beat Carl W. Rich, Republican Congressman who was former 3-term Cincinnati Mayor.

—In Kentucky, the political activities of garment workers helped Democrat Charles Farnley defeat incumbent Republican Congressman Eugene Snyder.

LBH-HHH Landslide Mandate of America

(Continued from Page 1)

states (including New York for the first time since 1933), took over one house in 6 more, and secured gains in 4 dozen others.

In the governorship race, the GOP won 8 out of 25, for a net gain of one, which still left the Democrats with a majority of 33 to 17. A significant Republican defeat was that of Charles H. Johnson-Humphrey, a close protégé of former President Eisenhower, who was ousted by incumbent Governor Orin J. Kern.

Labor's Role

The role of organized labor in this wholesale debacle of the Goldwater forces was clear and definite. A survey of industrial areas shows that trade union political efforts were impressively effective in bringing out a heavy Johnson-Humphrey vote. One television network estimated that at least 82 percent of the voters in labor precincts voted for that ticket.

Garment workers and other trade unions throughout the country were in fact very helpful man the precinct, on telephones, as poll watchers,

distributing leaflets, bringing voters to the polls, and in all essential essential for victory.

The Johnson-Humphrey triumph was almost total. All conservative classes and groups of Americans—by age or by economic rating, by residential area or ethnic derivation, by race or religion—participated heavily in the repudiation of Goldwaterism and voted a mandate to the President and the new Vice President-elect.

The Goldwater-Miller vote, however, shows that it had almost a universal lack of appeal across the board; one estimate said that for the first time in history, the Democrats even captured 68 percent of the vote of the high income group, Goldwater obtained 75 million fewer votes than did Nixon in 1960, indicating massive desertions by Republicans.

If American people ever solidly rejected a so-called crusade or "moral issue," it was on November 3, 1964. And they left no doubt whatsoever that they wish to continue with John F. Kennedy started and Lyndon B. Johnson has sustained.

Salute to ILG Chief

Pres. David Dubinsky addressed fellow labor leaders including AFL-CIO Central Labor Council members at a luncheon in his honor by the New York City AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

At the luncheon, words of praise for Dubinsky were expressed by fellow labor leaders. As a token of their esteem, Harry Van Arsdale, president of the labor body and chairman of the event, presented Dubinsky with a specially designed jeweled watch which he gratefully accepted on behalf of the entire ILGWU membership.

The ILGWU chief, in his address, warmly thanked the speakers for their commendations and the labor group for its tribute. He outlined the history of labor struggle that resulted in the many gains now enjoyed by union members, and especially underlined the transformation that has taken place in the labor movement's outlook over the decades.

He pointed out that the "national unionism" concept to the broad social-minded unionism of today.

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Dubinsky Receives Honor From N.Y. Labor Council

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky was honored by the New York City AFL-CIO Central Labor Council last month for his dedicated service in advancing the economic interests and social welfare of all workers by his unceasing efforts toward bolstering the morale and status of the American labor movement.

The tribute to Dubinsky by the city labor group added his name to the roster of illustrious labor leaders who, as presidents of international unions having headquarters in New York City, have been

inman, Shelley Appelbaum, Howard Mendelsohn and E. Howard Molinari, and Local 82 Manager William Schenckel, Local 109 Manager Martin L. Cohen, Local 86 Manager Murray Gross, and Local 142 Manager Joseph Tivim.

As part of the ceremonies beginning October 13 which marked the high distinction bestowed on Dubinsky was a photo exhibit illustrating the significant and historical events of his life. Also, dozens of letters of praise honoring his landmarks contributions for their beneficial impact on the affairs of the city and nation were also displayed.

The festivities held in Dubinsky's honor was a luncheon held on October 13 at the Prince George Hotel. In addition to the high ranking officers of unions affiliated with the labor council and its staff, the event was attended by many ILGWU leaders including General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Borer, Assistant Secretary-Con. Vice President Charles S. Zim-

merman, Shelley Appelbaum, Howard Mendelsohn and E. Howard Molinari, and Local 82 Manager William Schenckel, Local 109 Manager Martin L. Cohen, Local 86 Manager Murray Gross, and Local 142 Manager Joseph Tivim.

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The ILGWU Effort



(1) Vice President-elect Humphrey delivers inspiring address to huge throng of some 250,000 persons at New York City Garment Center Rally. Pres. Dubinsky was chairman of the mammoth outdoor political gathering—the largest in the city's history. (2) Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Senator-elect from N.Y., pinpoints liberal legislative needs at Seventh Avenue rally. (3) Humphrey is enthusiastically greeted in Trenton, N.J. by ILGers from nearby Northeast Dept. locals. (4) ILGers from New York locals, wearing

brightly-colored outfits, added festive note to Garment Center Rally as they distributed political buttons and literature to eager recipients. (5) Charles Johnson, victorious Democratic Congressman, speaks to members of Eastern Region Local 161 at Baribon Corp. in Paterson, N.J. (6) John Pastore, re-elected U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, fires up ILGWU meeting in Providence. On dais, at left, is Vice Pres. Gingold, Northeast Department director. (7) Humphrey at garment employers'

ILGWU President... some time... officers of...

THE... part... Loyd... Congress...

Every placard... contributing... acting as... in shaping... Almost... and his... the way... aloft. The... and we... voluntary... exceeded... of your... tion of... unions... the world... That... of some... through... country... In you... we are... was a vi... liberal... the world... all of ou... job well...

In you... we are... was a vi... liberal... the world... all of ou... job well...

In you... we are... was a vi... liberal... the world... all of ou... job well...

lunch... were ILG... First Lady... welcoming... meeting...



ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky on November 4 sent congratulatory messages to President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey. At the same time he addressed through Justice, the following message to the members and officers of the ILGWU:

THE members and officers of our union can take great pride in the part you have played in bringing about the landslide victory of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey as well as in electing a Congress that is likely to be the most liberal of our lifetime.

Every doorbell you rang, every leaflet you handed out, every placard you carried, every word you spoke in shop or neighborhood contributed directly to the outcome. In all these ways you were acting as good unionists and good citizens by participating directly in shaping the political future of our country.

Almost everywhere they went during the campaign, the President and his running mate knew our people were there in the streets along the way. They heard your cheering. They saw the banners you held aloft. They felt the warmth you reached out to them because they and we champion the same course for our country.

Because you understood the issues clearly from the start, your voluntary contributions to the ILGWU Campaign Committee fund exceeded all previous records. That generosity was the true measure of your determination to defeat those who would reverse the direction of our national life, heading it back to the time when trade unions were weak and nobody else cared about the well-being of the workers.

That generosity also made possible the election of about 90 percent of some 130 Congressional and Senatorial candidates which you, through your union's campaign committees, backed throughout the country.

In your behalf I have congratulated the winning candidates. But we are all to be congratulated because the victory on November 3 was a victory for the finest traditions of our country—for all the liberal achievements that have made us the envy and the hope of the world. While I can't shake every hand that helped, I extend to all of our members my appreciation and congratulations for a job well done.

David Dubinsky

Garment workers were in the forefront of the drive to elect Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert H. Humphrey and other candidates dedicated to building the Great Society.



Lincheon following Seventh Avenue rally. Abe Schrader, who headed industry campaign group, was co-chairman. [8] Greeting Lady Bird Johnson in Allentown, Pa. were ILGers from city and nearby locals. Some 12,000 were on hand to hail the First Lady. [9] ILGers from Scranton-Wilkes Barre, Pa. area wave a sea of signs in welcoming LBJ during campaign motorcade. [10] At New York Local 105 political meeting are Pres. Dubinsky, Ethel Kennedy, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and Manager

Martin L. Cohen. [11] Los Angeles ILGers shake hands of LBJ in motorcade parade. [12] Kennedy is greeted at Local 62 rally at Manhattan Center by Dubinsky, UAW Pres. Reuther, '62' Mgr. Schoenwald, General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg. [13] Richard Ottinger, Democratic-Liberal who scored upset win for Congress in 25th District, is acclaimed by COT members at the Damar Coat Co. in Yonkers, N.Y. Ottinger was a surprise victor over long-time conservative Congressman Robert Barry.



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ILGers throughout the country played key roles in the campaign. (14) Henry Hefstet, left, N.J. Democratic congressional winner, greeted by Richard Sanfilippo, Patales Local 145 manager. (15) Missouri ILGers Earlene Toler, Lillian McKittick with Cong. Richard Bolling, Lt. Gov. Thomas Eagleton, Gov. Warren Hearnes, Cong. Bill Randall. (16) Congressman Roman Pucinski addresses ILGers as Vice Pres. Morris Blais and Harold Schwartz look on. (17) In Baltimore, Hubert Humphrey campaigns with

ILGWU Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, Governor Tawes and Senator-elect Tydings seated at rear. (18) Pennsylvania Democratic Senatorial candidate Genevieve Blatt visits ILGers in shop. (19) ILGers in Burlington, Vermont mass at campaign rally. (20) Congressman Cornelius Gallagher is congratulated by Arthur Skolnik, manager of Bayonne Local 148-162. (21) Humphrey and Vermont Gov. Philip Hoff with Alca Karsky, Upstate New York and Vermont district manager, shown standing at left.

World Clothing Meet Seeks Improved Work Conditions

The first international conference devoted to discussion of the many problems of the clothing industry, held last month in Geneva, Switzerland under the auspices of the International Labor Organization, made numerous recommendations designed to improve working conditions of garment workers throughout the world.

The meeting, at which 20 countries were represented by government, employer and labor delegates, adopted recommendations calling for the ultimate abolition of industrial home work and its strict regulation in the intervening period; for advances in labor standards, including improvement of wages and lowering of hours of work; for universal institution of the principle of equal pay for equal work for men, women and younger workers in the industry; for job security and freedom from arbitrary discharge; for work sharing in periods of slack; for improved welfare benefits, including longer vacation periods, and many other measures.

The meeting was convened by the ILO at the urging of the International Garment Workers' Federation and its treasurer, the International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation, with which the ILGWU is affiliated. It took 12 years before the meeting was actually convened. Lazare Teper, ILGWU research

director, and Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were U.S. labor delegates at the meeting, while Milton Fried, ACWA research director, was advisor to the labor group. Canadian labor was represented by Sam Kraisman, manager of the ILGWU Toronto Joint Board, and by Saul Linds of ACWA.

The conference advanced a number of ideas which should assist labor and management in less advanced countries of the world to improve working conditions. It recognized that it was essential for minimum standards to be established in areas of the world where this has not already been done, to govern working conditions in the garment industry and that these standards should be established by collective bargaining, government regulation or legislation, arbitration, or any other appropriate means, depending on the country.

One of the significant aspects of the conference dealt with industrial home work. After considerable debate, the majority of the conference agreed that homework has to be abolished throughout the

world but that in the meantime, strictest governmental regulation and control of industrial home work must be instituted, including registration of distributors of home-work as well as of industrial homeworkers.

Furthermore, it was urged that government regulations should seek to provide homeworkers with labor conditions and social security standards as close to those of factory workers as possible.

Guaranteed Minimums

In the matter of wages, the conference urged that a substantial and continued improvement of living conditions of garment workers was essential and that wage policy should be pursued which would provide clothing workers with guaranteed minimum wages and a fair share of increased prosperity resulting from increased productivity or any other factors.

It further recommended that wages of garment workers should be advanced to the average level of wages in other manufacturing industries, and that piece rates be set on the basis of the performance of average time workers of normal ability needed to perform the work at a normal speed, and that such prices be set with participation of workers' representatives.

Because of the large proportion of women in the clothing industry, the meeting recommended that the principle of equal pay for equal work be applied throughout the world, and that the same rule should apply in the case of young workers.

The length of the work week also received considerable attention at the conference. Because in some countries the hours of work are excessive, it was urged that wherever the workweek exceeds 48 hours, it should be cut immediately to 48 without a loss of pay to the workers, and that

Our Men in Geneva



At conference of the International Labor Organization held last month in Geneva, Switzerland, problems facing world clothing industry were outlined. From left, by ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Dr. Lazare Teper, ILGWU research director, Saul Linds, of ACWA in Canada, and Sam Kraisman, manager of ILGWU Toronto Joint Board. 20 nations attended meeting.

gradually hours should be brought down to 40, also with no loss in pay. It was also urged that overtime work be limited and paid for at premium rates and that gradually the 5-day work week and a 2-day weekly rest period should be instituted in all the nations, as a minimum standard. Other recommendations dealt with the length of paid vacations, paid holidays, job security, division of work, and many other phases of the industry's labor and social problems.

The problems created by changing patterns of international trade in apparel received considerable attention at the conference. By a majority vote, the body concluded that every effort should be made by means of bilateral or multilateral international agreements or other methods to prevent as far as possible

disruptive effects of imports and exports of clothing on employment, conditions of work and production.

Much of the actual work of the conference was carried out through the medium of its 2 sub-committees. S. Kraisman was elected workers' chairman of the committee on the effects of employment fluctuations, while Pres. Potofsky was elected chairman of the workers' group of the sub-committee on conditions of work and Canada, the following nations were represented at the conference by delegates: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Arab Republic, and United Kingdom.

WEST COAST DOINGS:

Jenat Raises, Portland Pact, Seattle Talks, Strike at Tot

Pacific Coast ILGers last month were involved in a broad range of industry activities in addition to their last minute preparation for Election Day. These included contract renewals in Los Angeles and Portland, continuing negotiations in Seattle and a strike in Kirkland, Washington.

In Los Angeles, the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board renewed for contract with Jenat Swimwear covering 125 workers.

The terms call for a 5 percent wage increase, effective as of October 1, 1964; establishment of craft minimums; average workers to earn at least 15 percent above craft minimums.

Other provisions call for a second week of paid vacation; floor minimums of \$1.50 and stipulation that the lowest shop minimum be no less than 15 percent above the federal floor at any time during the life of the pact.

Portland Pact

Portland, Oregon Coat and Suit Local 70 has reached agreement with the Associated Coat and Suit Manufacturers' group similar to that recently reached in the Los Angeles and San Francisco industries. The 3-year Portland contract covers 130 workers employed in 4 shops and was effective as of September 1, 1964. The negotiating committee was headed by Vice Pres. Otto and Manly Laboy, local business agent and organizer.

Contract negotiations are continuing in Seattle, Washington where representatives of Local 184 and the Pacific Northwest Association of Needlecraft Manufacturers are bargaining for terms.

The 2 groups met for the second time on October 26 in an effort to renew their contract before December 1 expiration date. According to Vice Pres.

Otto, considerable headway was made, although some differences are still unresolved. A third session was scheduled for November 12.

Less progress was recorded in Kirkland, Washington where ILGers took to the picket line against Tot Line Inc. after contract negotiations were stalemated over a 2½-month period.

The ILGWU won an NLRB representation election at the plant, but the company refused to meet the union's proposals for wage increases, fringe benefits and a union shop.

'Mobile-ized' in Montreal



The union message is publicized in 3 languages in Montreal by means of this "union-on-wheels." ILGWU drive resulted in the organization of 400 more garment workers in its first month.

Montreal 'Union on Wheels' Rolls Organizing Bandwagon

The organization bandwagon in Montreal is rolling at a merry clip.

In the month since the ILGWU launched its "Union on Wheels" campaign with a colorful trailer and a bevy of

have joined ILGWU ranks.

Victor P. Bernard, Shaine reports that the organization department, under Assistant General Manager St. Evremer, has chalked up some important gains, including:

1. Negotiation of a 3-year agreement with Vogue Corset Co. covering 125 workers in Montreal. Unwresting a company union which had been in existence for 4 years, the ILGWU obtained a first contract providing for a 7 percent wage increase 6 percent now, 1 percent November 1, 1965; and a reduction in hours, productivity, from 46 to 42 without loss in take-home pay and with a gain of 2½ percent for each hour of reduction in the case of piece workers.

Workers will also get 4 legal holidays with pay 3 now, the 4th November 1, 1965; higher minimum wages; vacation with pay of 3 percent retroactive to 4 years, followed by 4 percent next year for employees with 5 years' service, and welfare fund contributions of 1½ percent.

2. Applied for certification as

bargaining agent for 120 workers employed by the children's wear firm of Heffer Manufacturing Co. Ltd. The application is now pending before the Quebec Labor Relations Board.

3. Completed agreements covering some 100 workers employed by 3 firms. Workers employed by Little Black Dress Co. of Montreal, Lescout Manufacturing of Cherterville, and Richard Todd Sportswear of Montreal will all come under terms of the master agreement between the ILGWU and the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild. Employees of Bleary Garment still receive an increase of 2½ percent and come under the agreement with the Montreal cloak and suit industry. Employees of Vanity Fashion also won an independent agreement a members of Embroidery Local 215.

The new organization campaign in Montreal is aimed specifically at unorganized shops in the children's wear and lingerie industries employing some 5,000 workers.

"These workers are among the most exploited in the Province of Quebec," Vice Pres. Shaine says. "Many of them are still forced to put in a 48-hour week frequently for wages even below the legal minimum in Quebec."

Miami Victory



Smiles on this Miami picket line greet the news that the American Pleating and Embroidery Co. has met Local 415's demands.

Miami Walkouts Foil Bosses' Runout Plot

The bosses at 2 Miami embroidery shops—Vogue and American Pleating—have been foiled in an attempt to run out on the union, reports Robert Gladnick, Local 415 manager.

Taking advantage of Florida's "right-to-work" laws, and attempting to capitalize on Miami's high unemployment rate, these employers packed their shops with non-union workers and stalled contract negotiations in the expectation that when the present contract expired, the workers would drive the union out.

But one thing went wrong: the workers did not cooperate. Union and non-union alike, they wanted the protection of union standards. Despite high unemployment they did not fall over themselves in gratitude to the bosses for their jobs.

With Business Agent James Bellino performing yeoman service, workers at the 2 plants formed a solid front against the attack on their union.

standards. When the employers dragged out contract negotiations for more than 6 weeks, the workers struck the shops 100 percent.

No Seeb!

If this evidence of worker solidarity surprised the bosses what followed left them gaping. After 36 hours of frantic efforts to find seab labor to work in the shops, the bosses had to give up. Not one single worker would cross the picket line.

Thus the employers were forced to capitulate and sign a union contract. Now, according to Gladnick, despite the "right-to-work" law the shops are 100 percent unionized.

MORAND NAMED HEAD OF SOUTHEAST REGION

The resignation of Elmer T. Kehrer as director of the ILGWU Southeast Region was announced by Pres. David Dubinsky.

In a letter dated October 23, Kehrer stated he was leaving the garment workers' union because for some time he had felt a desire to change his work and to move more directly into the civil rights movement or the war on poverty program.

Kehrer became associate director of the Southeast Region in October 1963 and then director when the late ILGWU Vice Pres. John S. Martin retired from that post because of illness in July 1964. Prior to this, he was associate director of the ILGWU Training Institute since it was established in 1950.

Pres. Dubinsky designated Martin Morand as the new regional director. Morand came to the ILGWU 16 years ago as a graduate of the New York School of Industrial Relations at Cornell University. After a number of preliminary assignments he was sent as an organizer to Harrisburg, Pa. He rose in the ranks of the union's Northeast Department and in 1957 became manager of its Central Pennsylvania District. Currently with a membership of 5,500.

He is a vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and has been active in numerous community projects. He is married has 3 children and has taken his new post in the Atlanta Oa. headquarters of the Southeast Region.

ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg was in Atlanta for several days to install the new director and meet with him and the Southeast staff to review area problems and developments.

Mourn Sam Glassman

Sam Glassman, former manager of Chicago Local 76 and 261, died in Chicago at the age of 77.

Olas a m. n. an officer of the union in St. Louis before he went to Chicago, he was a vice president of the ILGWU from 1914 to 1916. He was business agent from 1916 to 1920.

In 1925, during the great upsurge of unionization among the nation's unorganized workers, Glassman was called back from the shop to become business agent for Local 76. Later he became manager of both Locals 76 and 261, holding these posts until 1957, at which time he retired.

Ross Honored



Honored by U.S. Trade Union Council for Histadrut at a Philadelphia dinner, Vice Pres. William Ross, left, accepts a citation from ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

Northeast Enrollers Sign 3 Plans in Pa., Swing Gains for 170

Northeast Department organizers have unionized 3 Pennsylvania garment shops employing a total of 170 workers, bringing substantial gains to the workers involved, reports Vice Pres. David Gingsdorf, Northeast Department director.

At Len-Fet of Mount Carmel the staff of the Shomokin District set a fast pace which resulted in the organization of the firm's 75 workers. A recently-reached contract, which will terminate on December 31, 1964 (simultaneously with the blouse market pact), was unanimously ratified by the membership which also elected Pauline Kaminsky as chairlady and Lillian Marinelli as secretary.

Contract terms provide for the standard conditions of the major market blouse agreement. This represents a substantial increase in pay for the workers as well as health, welfare, retirement and severance pay provisions, which the Len-Fet workers did not previously have.

The organizing drive was spearheaded by Louis E. Ross, Shomokin District manager, and Joe Buchkowski, assistant manager.

Also organized by the Shomokin District was Joyce Craig, employed by workers. The new ILGWers ratified a contract which provides the standard conditions in the Dress Joint Council agreement. The pact brings substantial improvements to the firm's employees.

Histadrut Unit Creates 'Wm. Ross Scholarship'

ILGWU Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, was honored last month by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut for "outstanding contributions in civic affairs and unstinting dedication to humanitarian causes."

Also honored at the October 11 dinner in Philadelphia was Thomas D'Lauro, manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Proceeds of the dinner went toward the establishment of a Thomas D'Lauro and William Ross Scholarship Fund to enable worthy young people in Israel to continue their education on a high school level.

Speakers paying tribute to the guests of honor included Secretary Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Jacob S. Potofsky, ACWA president; ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg; and Dr. Sol Stein, national executive director of the Israel Histadrut Campaign.

Also present were Mayor James H. J. Tate of Philadelphia, former Mayor Richardson Dilworth and Genevieve Hatt, then in the midst of her campaign for Pennsylvania's Senate seat.

General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg praised Vice Pres. Ross' "unflinching dedication to humanitarian causes." He pointed out that the ILGWU was able to help build a better world because it had a "strong and well-knit organization." "This scholarship fund," he said, "will serve as one of the most important factors in creating a better understanding among citizens of Israel."

Vice Pres. Ross described how he had seen Israel build a thriving civilization where, 40 years ago, there had been only wilderness. He recalled with pride that the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board had sponsored the establishment of an Arab Women's Club in Nazareth and reminded the audience that Histadrut represents Israelis of all faiths and creeds—including tens of thousands of Arabs.

"The Histadrut Scholarship Fund will provide the education and training that will make young people in Israel self-reliant citizens of a free country... It is our trade union way of striking a blow for human progress."

Dress '22' Meet Nov. 18 At Statler-Hilton Hotel

The next membership meeting of Dressmakers' Local 22 will be held on Wednesday, November 18, in the Terrace Ballroom of the Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street. On the agenda will be a report on the recent meeting of the OEB and a call for the next ILGWU convention and forthcoming local elections.

For Holiday Giving

Your union is providing in this season 3 excellent items, modestly priced and ideal for holiday gift-giving: a powerful book, selected by the Book of the Month Club; a fine-quality smock, especially created for the ILGWU Label Department; and a concise, well-illustrated booklet that tells the story of the ILGWU. All of these may be ordered at special low prices from your local union headquarters.

Give—UNION LABEL SMOCK, a most attractive garment, three-quarter length, with buttons and patch pockets, of cotton fabric using the ILGWU label at a smart decoration. Priced at manufacturer's cost, useful and inexpensive. May be ordered at local union headquarters or by mail directly from Union Label Department, 275 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y. at\$1.50

Give—THE TRIANGLE FIRE, the unforgettable account of the 1911 tragedy that brought death to 146 garment workers and changed American history. "Graphic and moving, a model piece of research which in vividness and depth attains the level of literature," says Alan Nevins. Written by Leon Stein, editor of Justice. Special ILGWU price\$2.25

Give—EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNION MADE, a 72-page, fully-illustrated story of the ILGWU that describes the structure, the program and the achievements of the garment union in human and direct fashion. Prepared by the ILGWU Education Dept. and list-priced at25 cents

All 3 may be obtained of your local union headquarters.

Order—Union Label Smock from ILGWU Union Label Department, 275 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001.

Order—The Triangle Fire and Equal Opportunity Union Made from ILGWU Education Department, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

WORKERS' ANN '10 Members Start Collecting Second-Week Vacation Checks

Checks for a second week of vacation pay are now being collected by members of Local 10 and workers in other crafts. These are the first such payments to be made to cutters of Local 10 since this gain was written into collective agreements in various garment trades in New York during the past 2 years.

According to Vice Pres. Mike Pallikman, manager of Local 10, between October of this year and next January, close to 1,500 cutters will have received these payments. They include over 300 employed in the corset and brassiere trade whose payments came due last month; over 600 in the underwear branch who this month will receive three-quarters of a week's pay (with the full week's pay to start next year); and over 500 working on children's dresses who will get their checks in January.

These payments are made directly by employers to the workers and are in addition to the regular annual welfare payment from the health and welfare fund.

The procedure for direct payment by the employers was adopted in these trades under an ILOWU convention mandate to set a second week of vacation pay directly by employers. However, experience has indicated that this was not the best method of payment, due to seasonal turnover of firms and the nature of the jobber-contractor set-up in the garment industry.

To assure reliability and promptness in payment it was deemed better to require employers to pay an additional 2 percent of earnings to the health and welfare fund out of which the second week of vacation payment would be made (in addition, of course, to the regular welfare payment from the fund).

This form of payment was therefore substituted in agreements later negotiated in other trades such as dress, electric applier and infant, snowsuits and outerwear in which the second week of vacation pay will come due at various dates in the future. Expressing gratification at this start of the payment of extra vacation money, Manager Pallikman stated it marked another in the long series of improvements obtained by the union over the years for workers in the industry.

Blouse Workers

Negotiations recently got under way for renewal of the contract in the blouse industry. At the first meeting with the employers' re-

SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION INFORMATION

For Quebec Members

Preliminary applications are now being accepted for 2 college scholarships, each amounting to \$2,500 over a 4-year period awarded by Montreal, Canada. Only members in the Province of Quebec may apply on behalf of their youngsters who plan to enter college in September 1965. They must be in good standing and members of the ILOWU for at least 3 years. Please forward your name and address to the ILOWU office, with your address and telephone number and your youngsters' name, to:

Yvette Chaperon, Director
of Scholarship Department
445 Concord St.
Montreal, P.Q., Canada
Telephone: 288-2121

**LOCAL 10
MEMBERS**
**REGULAR
MEETING**
Monday, November 30
Right After Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
24th Street and 6th Avenue

union, on behalf of all crafts, presenting a list of proposals including a 10 percent wage increase, a second week of vacation pay, and improved holiday benefits.

In addition to these general demands Local 10 has submitted some specifically applicable to cutters. One would abolish the existing 1 1/2 minimum weekly wage scale for markers and for cutters and substitute a single minimum scale of \$118. Another would add to the existing procedure in the agreement requiring photocopies of markers to be produced in an inside shop or cutting department the requirement that they shall be made only by a member of Local 10.

The union negotiations were led by Vice Pres. Shelly Appleton, manager of Local 25-25, with Manager Pallikman heading a delegation of Local 10 that included Assistant Manager Abe Dolgen and Business Agents Leo Schwartz and Joseph Liebowitz.

To the scores of cutters who worked so hard and so effectively during the recent election campaign Manager Pallikman extends his wholehearted appreciation. He takes this means of saying to each and every one who participated that they did an outstanding job in working for the labor and liberal cause in the finest traditions of Local 10.

3 Weeks in Europe Via Local 155 Trip

New York Knitgoods Local 155 is planning a 21-day tour of Europe during June 1965, which will include 2 weeks in Italy and the remainder in France and Switzerland.

According to Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, Local 155 manager, the cost of the complete tour is \$600. For those who wish to use the local's chartered flight only, while making their own arrangements in Europe, the cost is \$250. The tour, which is limited to Local 155 members and their families, will visit Milan, Florence, Naples, Sorrento, Capri, Anacapri, Rome, Paris, Dijon and Locarno.

Knitgoods workers interested in taking the European trip should make their reservations now. To reserve a place on the tour, a deposit of \$50 is required. A brochure with a detailed description of the tour will be mailed on request.

For reservations or for information, call EV-7-8030, or write Local 155, ILOWU, Education Department, 815 Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11206.

Boston Rainwear Signers



Signers of recent Boston Local 24 rainwear pact shown, from left, are Albert Frelotti and Elliot Mithelton, of Plymouth Manufacturing Co.; Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint Board; Fred Monson, president of the New England Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers Association; Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of Northeast Department; Henry Bridges, George Sates, Local 24 mgr. and chairman, respectively.

Truman Appreciates 'Get Well' From ILG

Pres. David Dubinsky received on October 28 a short note from former President Harry S. Truman acknowledging a message the ILOWU chief had sent him in mid-October after Mr. Truman was injured in a fall in his home and was hospitalized.

"I was highly pleased," the former President wrote, "with the telegram that you and the members of your union sent me during my stay at the hospital. Many thanks go to each and every one of you for your kind thought."

Shortly before his home accident Mr. Truman taped a special radio program that was carried coast-to-coast on October 14 when the ILOWU 1964 Campaign Committee program for Johnson and Humphrey.

Louis Brass Is Named ILG General Auditor

Louis Brass, a member of the ILOWU's auditing staff for the past 32 years and assistant general auditor since 1960, has been named as the union's general auditor by Pres. David Dubinsky, succeeding Morris Sigal who died in September.

Brass has been with the union since 1932 and during that time has played an invaluable role in helping to organize and establish many of the auditing and accounting systems currently in use. He is a graduate of the City College of New York and has also been a certified public accountant for more than 25 years. In June 1960, he was appointed assistant general auditor and continued in that position until his recent promotion.

Brass has collaborated on articles widely published in his field, and is an active member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

In his years of service at the union's General Office, Brass has been a member of the ILOWU Training Institute and Officers' Qualification Course and has also spoken before groups of auditors representing foreign labor unions regarding their role to the ILOWU's main headquarters.

Brass is a native New Yorker, served 3 years in the U.S. Army attaining the rank of Warrant Officer. The new ILOWU general auditor and his wife, Beulah, make their home in Great Neck, Long Island, with their son, Jason, who is in his senior year at New York University.

G.E.B.

(Continued from Page 3)
London, they were told of the intention to make the gift.

In his report, Pres. Dubinsky presented a summary of recent contract negotiations, including renewals with West-ward and Cotton City and negotiations with the Brooks and Evan-Picone. He noted the part played by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg in recent conferences and the organization of the Evan-Picone cutters, and said Stulberg would carry on during his absence in the next 2 weeks.

In that period Pres. Dubinsky will be attending a merger convention of three Japanese labor organizations in Tokyo, as a member of an AFL-CIO delegation headed by Pres. George Meany. He will also utilize his trip to the Far East for a side journey to Hong Kong to survey the garment industry in that city.

On his way over, Pres. Dubinsky stopped off in Los Angeles for a meeting with West Coast ILOWU officers.

The ILOWU chief very warmly voiced his appreciation for the efforts of officers and members of the union during the election campaign. He noted that voluntary contributions to the ILOWU 1964 Campaign Committee exceeded all previous levels, and made possible the helping of more candidates than ever before.

He also reported that the merger of the ILOWU retirement funds had been completed. All funds eligible to merge have been merged, he said, and a first meeting of the trustees, 30 from the union and 30 from management, will be held in December.

DECEMBER DEADLINE FOR NEXT 10 AWARDS OF ILG SCHOLARSHIPS

Time is running out for the acceptance of applications by the ILOWU National Scholarship Fund for its 8th annual group of 10 awards totaling \$2,500 each. These may be made until December 31, 1964 with the last examination being the December Scholastic Aptitude Test, reports Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler.

Applicants should write to the ILOWU Educational Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y. for necessary forms.

ULTRA-RIGHT SCHEME FOR POWER DETAILED IN ARTICLE BY TYLER

The forces who were behind the unsuccessful candidacy of Barry Goldwater are engaged in a co-ordinated assault to build a new party for eventual control of all levels of American government, writes ILOWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler in an editorial in the Federationist, official magazine of the AFL-CIO.

In an article entitled "Goldwater - From Man for Counter Revolution," which appeared in the publication's October issue, Tyler examines the movement which coalesced behind Goldwater. He finds an "American counter-revolution in the making" which concentrates its energies on the return of political power to manipulation of state legislatures dominated by conservative majorities representing a minority of the electorate.

This ultra-right was highly-organized, says Tyler, by the capture of the Republican party by its militant right wing, the nomination of Goldwater, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society, the fanning of racial strife, efforts to show down the power of congressional representation and limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

What the right wing is seeking to do, says Tyler, is to gain power of local government as a base around which to build a mass party for an assault on national government and the presidency. Barry Goldwater was "neither the prime mover nor the main power in this proposed assault. He is a good voice and a strong force for a movement... that is likely to be more enduring than the personality of any leader."

By blocking all attempts to re-appropriate its "last great citadel" of political power: the American legislature, especially the state legislature, the right wing hopes to hold on to a power base until such time as the movement attains popular support.

To frustrate the strategy of the right, it is thus imperative that the state legislatures—"the voice of a previous century"—be appropriated so that all segments of the population are adequately represented. In the past, says Tyler, the state legislatures have spoken for rural America.

The monetary strategy of the right wing, according to Tyler, was the push for the presidency. "But the failure to win this post in 1964 does not mean the end of the movement. It has already won a victory: it has won a party."

Register at '60A' Now For Advancement Classes

Local 60A shipping clerks interested in advancing their earning opportunities by attending classes in packing, order picking, zoning, charging, sorting, stamping, and writing and reading improvement should register now at union headquarters, reports William Schwartz, Local 60A manager. Classes will begin on November 16, at 6:30 P.M. in the local office, 218 West 45th St.

Staff Spanish Lessons Begin November 24-25

Spanish conversation courses for full-time staff officers will require on November 24 and 25 for new students and on November 25 for advanced students. Classes will meet once a week at 6:30 P.M. in the ILOWU staff offices, 1710 Broadway, second floor studio. For further information, call Saul Neeshoroff, ILOWU Education Department.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



ON OUR WAY

THE GOOD SENSE of the American people has prevailed.

Neither fear nor false promises have stamped them. In a way that only free men and women can do it, they have proclaimed their resolve to advance the general welfare of this nation by putting human values first.

The choice on November 3 was a real one.

Behind the Johnson-Humphrey ticket was a commitment to continue the trend that began when Franklin D. Roosevelt picked up the pieces from the wreckage left by his predecessor and asserted that this nation need fear only fear itself.

The Goldwater-Miller team and its cohorts, on the other hand, urged Americans to reverse their course in history, to return to colonial government in this age of big business, to throw every American on his own resources in this time of transition when automation and high productivity put millions out of joint with the world.

Americans, remembering a time when these antiquated doctrines prevailed, shuddered, and went to the polls in record numbers to sweep these political primitives back into history.

They went to choose between those who know that our strength lies in enriching the lives of all Americans, improving the opportunities of all of our children, lifting the bars against all minorities, enhancing the dignity of old age, protecting the self respect of working men and women—and those who consider society a competitive jungle in which, with government standing aside, each man may claw his way to fortune.

THEY CHOSE. And their choice blasted the extremists off the political map.

President Johnson's mandate to continue comes from 44 states and the District of Columbia, rests on 486 electoral votes, based in turn on the unprecedented choice of 62 percent of the voters, resulting in the largest plurality—15 million votes—in our history.

Mr. Goldwater's call to forsake the future and return to the past won him 6 states in the South. Whatever consolation he can find he must dig for among such outrageous circumstances as the fact that the handful of states in which he triumphed includes one that refused to put the name of the President of the United States on its ballot.

Americans were so overwhelmingly against what Mr. Goldwater stood for that they backed their unprecedented support for Johnson and Humphrey with a staggering vote for a liberal Congress. Democratic majorities are well set now in both the Senate and the House.

ONCE EVERY 4 YEARS the nation pictures its hopes in the way it votes. The sweeping results indicate certainly that Americans are clear about the kind of life and the kind of government they wish to have.

They turned with disdain from Mr. Goldwater to endorse the President because they want no government deal to the heartbeat of our older citizens asking for proper medical care, deal to the rumbling among young people puzzled by what a rapidly changing technology has in store for them.

They want Mr. Johnson's kind of responsibility in guiding this nation through the intricacies of international affairs at a time when atomic disaster lurks in the dark corridors of diplomacy. Above all, they want his kind of hope, not despair, his kind of resourcefulness, not rigidity, his kind of understanding of human need in a time of advancing science, not callousness.

These, neither Mr. Goldwater nor the program he proposed offered. Instead, they projected, as former President Eisenhower put it, an image of a "political doctrine designed primarily for the rich and the privileged."

So they have been rejected and we are back on our way to building the great society.

Facing Our Human Issues

By
NICHOLAS KATZENBACH

Excerpts from address by acting U.S. Attorney General to the recent Indiana AFL-CIO convention in Indianapolis.

YOU, AS MEMBERS OF THE LABOR movement, well know the power of propaganda—it has been used against you often enough.

In 1920, the 8-hour work day was described by one of the nation's most prominent businessmen as a "systematic anti-industry campaign, waged by the insidious elements of economic suicide, both within and without the ranks of radical socialism."

In 1936 a member of Congress declared that a minimum wage proposal was "regimentation of industry and it makes the Secretary of Labor the absolute dictator of all wages."

A year later the Fair Labor Standards



Act was under consideration and another member of Congress predicted: "The minute you give the federal government authority to set wages and hours and establish conditions of employment you destroy the labor movement."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND THE republic have survived these dire predictions. Labor triumphed in its efforts to achieve humane hours, decent wages, and safe working conditions. The nation was not fooled, at least not for long, by fright or propaganda. Nor is it today.

Nevertheless, last spring and summer, we were treated to a new example of the same technique. In an effort to defeat the Civil Rights Act of 1964 we saw newspaper ads describing the act, in 2-inch headlines, as a "Hundred-Billion Dollar Blacklist." We heard flat statements that the act would give so-called "federal inspectors" the power to dictate job seniority, racial balance in labor unions, and preferential promotions for minority group members. We heard absolute declarations that the act would make the Attorney General "a virtual dictator of America's manners and morals." The

language, like the language used to oppose earlier reform legislation, not only lacked restraint, but also lacked fact.

THIS PROPAGANDA BARRAGE, in the end, failed in its effort to block passage of the Civil Rights Act. But it nevertheless succeeded in raising some enduring doubts in the minds of many people.

In our efforts to set the record straight, we have been greatly helped by the AFL-CIO and particularly by its president, George Meany, who has stated unequivocally that "the AFL-CIO is for civil rights—without reservation and without delay."

Our great economic and social concerns are not issues of black and white. They are human issues. No American—black or white—should live in a rat-infested slum. No American—black or white—should attend a second-rate school. No American—black or white—should be without work if he is willing and able to work. And no American—black or white—should have to work for a wage that is not a decent, living wage.

IT IS THESE REALISTIC, HUMAN problems that the administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have worked to solve. There are many examples of these honest attempts to cope with real problems.

President Johnson's war against poverty is a symbol of our determination to build a better America. Another example is the program started by President Kennedy to prevent juvenile delinquency by offering new opportunities to young people in the slums. The administration recognizes the effect that slum living has on people of all ages, and is conducting the most extensive program of slum clearance and housing assistance in history.

IT IS BECAUSE THE LABOR MOVEMENT has fought and won great battles in the past that it can so selflessly help others fight their battles today, knowing that the victories of one group are the victories of all. There is a saying that President Kennedy sometimes quoted: "A rising tide lifts all the boats."

It is to continue America's rising tide that we—you in the labor movement and administration—are committed. We go forward not with fear and confusion, but with fact and confidence.

IS IT A BALLOT OR A CHINESE PUZZLE?

By EDWARD P. MORGAN

Excerpts from recent broadcast by the noted commentator, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Monday through Friday at 7 P.M. EST over the ABC Network.

NOW COMES THE FINAL OUTRAGE, THE ultimate indignity. Instead of offering a clear choice between candidates, a simple method of voting propositions up or down, the ballot in too many states has become a Chinese puzzle, the solution of which requires an encyclopedia, the local telephone book, a law degree and time—say half a day—for research.

TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE BALLOT IN Illinois, an orange-colored monstrosity the size of a bath towel, soggy with the names of candidates for at least 168 separate offices. Whatever you did, Illinois law allowed you only 5 minutes to do it in.

Louisiana asked its voters to ballot on 41 separate amendments to the state constitution. The forty-first read as follows: "Amendment to Article



X, of the Louisiana constitution to add thereto a new section 18.1, to authorize the imposition of an additional seven-mill tax by the city of Kenner for garbage collection and disposal services."

GEORGIA LED THE NATION WITH 117 SEPARATE proposals on the ballot, 28 of which asked for revenue to attract new industry. As if they realized this burden of propositions—not to mention selection of the national ticket and 75 state officials—was going to slow down the voting, Georgia lawmakers perversely decided to speed up the process. For the first time they wrote into the election code a voting time limit; where voting machines operate, it was one minute. Just to make things jim-dandy at the precincts, the voter did not mark his selection; he had to cross out the proposals he did not want. One incorrect mark on the Georgia ballot could void a whole section.

Heaven deliver us from the perfect society, but surely we can afford to repair the imperfections that besedge and bedevil the normal exercise of the secret ballot so extravagantly.